New Zublicatious

Bweets Allowed -Bread Substitutes. This is the season which the man who, in the hope of decreasing his weight, has taken diet will find it easy, compared with the difficulties of the same self-denial in winter, to keep to a strict rule. Few of the spring vegetables are on the index of prohibited goods, and nearly every other delicacy that owed themselves to eat everything that grew

the season offers can be taken with impunity. The old idea of diet by which persons alover the ground on the theory that it would not make them stout while everything that grew under the ground was forbidden has long since been disproved. That is too liberal a rule even to be applied to the dishes of this season, for peas should be eaten very sparingly if at all. On the other hand beets and potatoes are practically the only spring vegetables that are forbidden. Asparagus, string beans, rhubarb, cucumbers and all kinds of salad can be taken with impunity, and fruits that come in the summer are never forbidden. Even sweet peaches and cherries may be eaten, for the amount of sugar in them is so small that no harm could be done even to the strictest kind of a dieter determined to get off the last possible pound.

But, on the other hand, bananas, which are very nearly as fattening as potatoes, should be shunned at all times. In the winter, when the scarcity of fresh vegetables makes canned corn and such substitutes necessary, the lot of the person who would avoid sugars and starches is difficult, for seasoning is given to preserved vegetables such as tomatoes corn and peas largely by means of sugar, cream and other ingredients harmful for one siming to become smaller. Macaroni, vermicelli and other flour foods are, of course, not to be thought of by the persons hunning what is fattening and equally to be avoided are hominy, rice and other similar winter staple foods.

To illustrate the treatment necessary under given circumstances take an individual case and see how the rule works. Suppose for instance, that a man who weighs 190 pounds feels that he would like within six weeks, if possible, to lose from twenty to thirty superfluous pounds. This is no severe test of the efficacy of the reduction system, because it has repeatedly been done without any great hardship. The daily routine must be begun with exercise and the systems prescribed by physicians as well as men who make a practice of athletic development are not exacting. Half an hour a day, so long as the exercise is of the right character, will do nearly all that is needed to help the thirty pounds along when they have been started and are guided by a sensible diet,

One feature of calisthenic exercises commonly misunderstood is the degree of force that should be put into them. Persons think they can rise lackadaisically, wave their arms languidly through the air for a certain number of times and then set about their daily tasks with the consciousness that they have gone through enough exercise for the day. As a matter of fact, athletic exercise to have any sort of result must be of an entirely different kind. The old theory of relaxed muscles and mere regularity of movement has been superseded by one that demands the most vigorous and energetic action possible. All possible force must be put into every moverment of the arms and of the body to make the exercises effective and to help to take off superfluous flesh and o harden into healthy muscle what remains.

There are many healthful exercises. One s so efficacious for persons attempting reduction by diet that it is worth describing. This consists in lifting the hands high over the head and then swaying the body as rapidly as possible from one side to the other intil the tips of the fingers come as near the floor as they can be made to reach. This exercise apart from its power to take off lesh is in a high degree healthful, and is one the few physical treatments known to act directly on the liver. Its regular use does a person as much good as horseback riding season at Carlsbad.

It is the tendency of all processes of dieting to increase the physical health of the pa-They all have certain points in com-One of these demands that sugar and starches shall be avoided. This includes pastry, and candy, just as it includes bread and hominy, and in this rule there is no safety for a person who endeavors to temporize or qualify. One woman who dieted for two months religiously used to feel that she was entitled at least once a week to eat sweets So she elected Sunday as a day in which to indulge this taste. Every Saturday afternoon her husband brought her a box of candy and the whole of the next day she lived on iced water and sweets. She also allowed herself on these occasions all the potatoes she wanted to eat and as a result of this diet. was about the same size at the end of the six months as at the beginning, although she made great pretence of strictness during

the week It is not possible for any person to lose fesh under normal conditions if he eats bread of any description, potatoes or sugar in any form, or takes alcohol to any extent. the diet in the world will never reduce a man who continues to drink as much as he wants. Sitting down to-day, for instance, at his dinner the man who is devoting himself with the greatest sincerity to diet may eat all the meats he wants and all the fish with the exception of salmon, which is commonly regarded as fattening, although there seems to be no particularly good ground for the belief. He may eat asperagus, as much as he wants of it, spinach, string beans, radishes, cucum-bers, fresh corn, which is rather fattening, however, and a very limited amount of spring peas, which also have the same effect if

taken in any but very limited quantities. This is not a diet to make a man suffer and as good substitutes for bread are now offered he may even dispense with the formal necessity of doing entirely without it. The soup is sometimes forbidden on the general ground that any liquid interferes if taken while eating with the process of reduction, and possibly that is true to a certain extent is imperative, under all circumstances, that drinking with meals be abandoned. Some persons who have dieted strictly have wondered why in the world they never get thin, although they drank three or four lasses of ice water for dinner and wound with a cup of coffee. At the utmost, glass of claret taken pure without water be allowed. It is still better if nothing drunk at meals, and this privation is only severely for a few days. It is difficult rst to do without some accompanying verage, but after a week its absence is not Not for an hour after the meal should anything be drunk, then a man who has abed is at liberty to drink all he wants. Butter may be eaten and so may cream, milk, which is fattening, should be Alcohol more than anything clascreates the appearance of flesh, although it in reality is likely to produce nothing more han blont. Scotch whiskey has this effect a smaller degree than any other liquor. and champagne, more than any other wine. wells the body. Some persons after drinkor a pint of champagne at dinner may t up the next morning with their faces

tases, but liquor is almost certain to produce

flesh in any healthy person in whatever m it may be taken. If a man has to drink

he had better do it about an hour after eating

GETTING THIN IN SUMMER:

of regularity. Of course, some persons will get thinner than others, and in some cases it will take more time than it does in others. Reducing certain parts of the body, such as the abdomen, may always be very much aided by an exercise especially active on the muscles of that part of the body. Most women who begin to diet want to get rid of their hips, and it is against hips that American womanhood complains so to-day. Special exercises have been devised for these and the motions mentioned where the body is thrown from side to side has an especially

> which in so many women are out of all proportion to the rest of their bodies. The task of the woman who diets has been made much easier in the past two or three years. Substitutes for many of the things she had to give up entirely in the past are now devised, and even preserves are made with saccharine instead of sugar. Saccharine is quite as good as sugar to the taste. and physicians recommend it for its healthfulness in aiding digestion; so it is no hardship to be compelled to give up sugar, which disagrees with so many persons, in favor of a substitute that has all of its good qualities

good effect in reducing the size of the hips,

and none of its drawbacks. Three years ago there was only one kind of bread in use that persons who were dieting might eat. It was made in France, consisted of sticks of very thoroughly cooked vegetable flour, and cost almost its weight in rold. Nowadays the abandonment of bread has led to the invention of many substitutes. Physicians nowadays advise all persons who come to them suffering from indigestion as well as from gout and kidney trouble to stop eating bread, as if it were, instead of the staff of life, the most dangerous thing they could eat. Luckily, enterprising persons have found substitutes. One that is favored by physicians costs no more than rdinary bread and can be made by anybody. If a loaf of stale bread is cut in two slices, put into a pan, and placed for an hour in a slow oven, it will produce a kind of toast that may be eaten with impunity by almost all confirmed dyspeptics as well as by persons who are anxious to avoid the

Another substitute for bread, although not so wholesome or so highly recommended by physicians, is pulled bread, only recently adopted in this country from England. Several of the hotels supply it regularly. It is made best by cutting away the crusts from stale bread, putting it into a hot oven and allowing it to bake quickly, until the bread is dry and brown. If this is torn into small pieces two or three inches long irregular in shape and put into the pan it cooks very much more thoroughly. It is a highly palatable substitute for toast

fattening effects of bread.

BARKER'S TRIAL BEGINS TO-MORROW His Wife's Story Caused Him to Shoot the Bev.

John Keller at Arlington, N. J. The trial of Thomas G. Barker for shooting the Rev. John Keller in Arlington, N. J., on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 3, last, begins at 10 A. M. to-morrow before Judge John A. Bair in the Court of General Sessions, Jersey City. The circumstances of the case have aroused widespread interest in it.

The Rev. John Keller has for several years been pastor of Trinity Mission Church in Arlington. Until Mrs. Barker's accusation against him was made public after the shooting his private character was regarded as beyond reproach. Aside from the members of his own church he had many warm personal friends. He was the Diocesan Secretary and was cordially liked by Bishop Starkey.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker were for a time members of Mr. Keller's church. Between Mr. Barker and Mr. Keller there was a warm friendship, which was manifested on Mr. Barker's part by presents to the clergyman and by many kindly attentions. Among other things Mr. Barker gave Mr. Keller a bicycle and taught him to ride. Mrs. Barker was an active worker in the church and a teacher in the Sunday school. Mr. Barker's business was in New York, where he was at the head of a department in the main office of the Commercal Cable Company. About a year before the shooting the cordi-

the part of Mrs. Barker-toward the clergyman suddenly ceased. Mrs. Barker gave up her Sunday school class and went no longer to Mr. Keller's church. About the same time also, the Barkers gave up the house in Argyle place, where they had been living, and went to board with the Misses Germond at 89 Laurel avenue. There were no outward manifestations, so far as can be ascertained, of anger felt by Mr. Barker toward Mr. Keller.

On the morning of the shooting Mr. Keller started to go to Fort Lee to assist Bishop Starkey in an ordination service. Surrounding the house of H. C. Roome, at the northwest corner of Midland avenue and Beech street, Arlington, there is a row of thick shrubbery. As Mr. Keller reached the shrubbery a hand holding a pistol was thrust through the bushes and the weapon was discharged a few inches from Mr. Keller's face. Mr. Keller fell to the ground with a bullet hole nearly through his head just back of the eyes. Then Barker, who, it has been the eyes. Then Barker, who, it has been shown, had been lying concealed behind the hedge waiting for the clergyman to pass came out into the open and began firing at Mr. Keller as he lay upon the ground. In all he fired four shots. The first one fired, from behind the heage, pierced the right side of the head, passed through the nassi bones and lodged under the left eye. Two others passed through the crown of Mr. Keller's low clerical hat. The fourth struck him on the first finger of the right hand and continued through the other fingers. After the shooting Mr. Barker made no attempt to escape.

the eyes. Then Barker, who, it has been shown, had been lying concaied behind the heigh swiling for the clergyman to pass came out into the open and began firing all mr. Relier as he lay upon the ground. In the first note of the head, passed through the ground all he first clearly head of the head, passed through the crown of Mr. Relier's low ciercal hat. The fourth struck him on the first thore of the right about the head continued through the other flagers. After the shooting Mr. Barker made no attempt to escape.

Mr. Keller was conscious when picked man's presence.

No, replied Mr. Keller, "I do not. I am blinded."

He had been told before this, however, that it was Barker, who shot him. He expressed annazement and sympathy with Barker, saying that he was the vottim of some for Barker he never expressed sympathy which is victim nor regard for his accusation against Mr. Keller was not it to live.

He said that a year and a half ago Mr. Relier had assaulted his wife, who as a reall of the half had been the had not succeeded in killing Mr. Kellor on the spot. To his friends he said he shot Mr. Relier because Mr. Keller was not it to live.

He said that a year and a half ago Mr. Relier had assaulted his wife, who as a reall of the half all three the had not succeeded in Mr. Keller in mind. She had half all are the said that the would do some such deed of violence as he just had done.

From the moment of the publication of this accusation against Mr. Keller a public sentiment in Arlington was divided. Some of those who believed in Mr. Keller a public sentiment in Arlington was divided. Some of those who believed in Mr. Keller a public sentiment at the charge against him, which he characterized as a fabrication so grootesque that it could only have come from a disordered mind. He was heard repeatedly praying for both Mr. and Mrs. Barker, and he never from first to list has spoken of citier of them save in terms of profound sympathy.

For weeks he lay between life and death. To weeks he have two more firm a disorde

For weeks he lay between life and death, But a remarkable constitution and skilful medical attendance and nursing saved his life, although he is totally blind in his right eye. Some of the more pronounced partisans of Mr. Barker believe that the accusations made by Mrs. Barker against Mr. Keiler are true, and there have been hints as to revelations to be made at the trial.

All of the clergy, and particularly Mr. Keiler's church associates and superiors, have been stanch in their loyalty to him from the first, and are unqualified in their hiladelphia and educated for the Church the General Theological Seminary, being the General Theological Seminary, being ordained in 1896. In 1895 be was elected Chaplain of the Pirst New Jersey Regiment of National Guards, but resigned some time before the war with Spain.

The charge against Mr. Barker is felonious

No Better Home Papers Publishes Food and exercise of the kind described there will reduce any person in the world if the rules are adhered to with any pretence

DOBLEY'S SUMMER PLANS.

HE IMAGINES A HOUSEBOAT TO BE WHAT HE WANTS. History of the Sinners' Roost, Chartered by His Friend Freshington—The Beat's Repu-tation for Being Fast—Mrs. Dobley Inspects

It -Not Like Other Beats. From where she sat on the plassa of the Highball Inn, Mrs. Dobley could see her husband coming up the road from the shore, waving his hat as though to celebrate a vic-

tory. He came up the steps smiling and sank n a hammock with an expression of pleased "At last," he said, "the eternal question of where we are going to spend the summer is answered. No more ponderings on Euro-pean trips, tours of the great lakes and mountain climbings. No more brain-twist-

ing, boating and fishing. The problem is colved. "And what is the answer?" saked Mrs. Dobley, looking up from the book she had

ing circulars. No more good roads, bath-

begun to read again. "The answer will be such a complete surprise to you," said Dobley, "that I almost hesitate to divulge it suddenly. Joy some-times proves a too severe shook."

"Have you hired a balloon or taken a cave somewhere?" asked Mrs. Dobley. "Neither," said Dobley promptly; "I have

aken a houseboat." "A houseboat!" exclaimed Mrs. Dobley in amazement.

"By a strange streak of luck the chance of taking the boat came to me and I seized it eagerly. I have always wanted a house-boat. I have wondered why Americans never seemed to take up the sport. In reality it is the most delightful way to spend the summer. You combine all the comforts of home and at the same time experience the cool sweep of ocean breezes. You have a cottage at the seashore but none of its annoyances. You can sit on your front stoop n your bathing suit or take your morning plange from the veranda while your wife caoches fish for breakfast from her boudoir window. Nobody questions what you do or why you do it. You have the freedom of the sea. You float quietly along between green banks as though life were an endless

"But houseboats are so slow," said Mrs. Dobley. "They just mope along after everything else and people laugh at them as though they were a joke."

"Not at the Sinners' Roost," said Dobley. "The Roost has a reputation. It has speed.
It has sails that can be used whenever a lively gait is desired. The Sinners' Roost has been matched against some fast boats in its time." "What a disagreeable name," said Mrs. Dobley. "I should hate to have it at the top of my note paper. Can't you have it changed?"

of my note paper. Can't you have it changed?"

"Oh yes," said Dobley: "it is quite possible to call it the Water Lily or the Pansy Blossom But a boat goes into commission under its own name and the Roost is known to every yachtsman in the vicinity. To change its name would be to rob it of its individuality, its character."

"How did it ever acquire such a name?" asked Mrs. Dobley. "I always thought they gave boats pretty names."

"It all came about," said Dobley, "through the inherent love for home that is planted in every human breast. Mr. Freshington—""Ah, I see," said Mrs. Dobley, meaningly.

"Mr. Freshington and his friends Splatter and von Dauber, the artists, last spring tired of the conventionalities of boarding houses and the comfortless joys of studio life. They decided to take an apartment and go house-keeping in the old-fashioned way. Freshington sent South for a colored man servant and the boys furnished a charming place in Washington Square. At last, Freshington said, he had a place he could call a home.

"All went well until his fatal instinct for hospitality asserted itself. The bachelor family began to give at homes, \$ o'clock teas, beefsteak dinners, blazer suppers and chafing-dish luncheons, everything but breakfasts. The house was full all the time.

"I think that was lovely," said Mrs. Dobley. "Thes Outherners are so hospitable. How they must have enjoyed it."

"They did, but the other tenants didn't," said Dobley. "That was the trouble. There are some people in this world who hate to think that anybody ever gets happy enough to smile above a whisper. The tenants all complained and finally the boys had to leave."

"I should think they'd have stayed just to show their independence, "said Mrs. Dobley." "Sut they couldn't," explained Dobley." "I should think they'd have stayed just to show their independence, "said Mrs. Dobley."

to show their independence, "said Mrs. Dobley "But they couldn't," explained Dobley. "You see they were put out summarily; given three days to quit the premises on the day of their removal, all the other tenants hung little American flags out of the window as a token of rejoicing. Freshington and his friends retorted by pinning crope on the door the last thing before they left."

"Where did they locate then?" asked Mrs. Dobley with interest.

"They had considerable difficulty in finding a place owing to the narrow-mindedness of janitors who insisted on references from the last house they lived in. They obtained a reputation as botserous revellers and midnight prowlers. In respectable neighbor-

hoods they simply couldn't get any accommodations.

"Then they tried to get a flat in a disreputable block, but even there they had trouble. Freshington said if they could only get rooms over a shop where the people went home nights it would be all right. At last they struck a ground floor flat that nobody else would take. It was like a cave. They had to burn gas all day to see anything. After they had recovered from the unpleasant shock of the time they had had getting rooms they decided to give a house warming.

"It was a neworable evening. On the morrow, Freshington received a note which I have copied as a curiosity. It was from the owner of the building."

Dobley took a letter from his notebook and read:

on the bay."
"Yes," said Mrs. Dobley.
"Houseboats do not usually possess speed. Then there was always something going on. At night they burned a big red light at the bow and a blue one at the stern and yachtsmen called it the Drug Store and used to send up small boats to ask if they might look at the directory or buy postace stamps."
"And this is where we are to spend the summer?" asked Mrs. Dobley.
"Here is a little sketch that Splatter made."

enthusiastically why, there's a door bell and a front

"Let us be thankful for the fools. But for them the rest of ur could not succeed."

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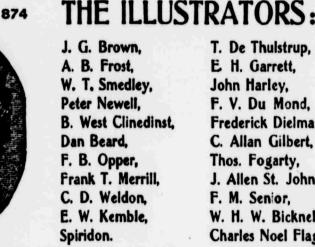
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"Prosperity is the best protector of principle "

exclaimed Mrs. Dobley hysterically. stoop, "exclaimed Mrs. Dobley hysterically. "It isn't a boat! It's a house!"
"Did you see the doormat with 'Welcome' on it?" asked Dobley delightedly. "It's a boat all right But its original. It's not built on that deadly conventional plan that makes all boats look alike. You can step right from the dock to the stoop."
"It doesn't seem to move in the water like most boats," said Mrs. Dobley. "It stands just as though it had a foundation." "At present," explained Dobley, "the tide is low and it rests firmly and securely in the—"

"In the mud!" remarked Mrs. Dobley.
"I should think it would be unhealthy."
"Its location," said Dobley, "is unsurpassed; climate dry, healthful, and invig-He rang the doorbell and gave his card to the man who answered the bell.

"Mr Freshington is not home at present," and the man, "he has gone out in a small boat to find a new ice man. The old man insisted on leaving the ice on the front stoop. Insisted on leaving the ice on the front stoop.

Mr. Freshington wouldn't have it. He said
the back door was for tradesmen."

"Very properly," said Dobley stepping
inside the hall. "We shall wait until Mr.
Freshington returns. We are thinking of
taking the boat for the summer.

"How many rooms are there?" asked Mrs.
Dobley.

"Five," said the man.
"And a bath?"
"No, we bathe over the side," said the man. It's very convenient We are able to do the laundry work and wash the dishes right

No, we bathe over the side," said the man. It's very convenient. We are able to do the laundry work and wash the dishes right off the back porch."

This broad hallway running through," said bobley, showing the way into the boat, "is used as a living room. The hammocks are swung here and the plano is also kept here as you will notice. To the right is the reception parlor."

Dobley lifted a portione and ushered Mrs. Dobley lifted a portione and ushered Mrs. Dobley into a square cabin with odd looking panelled walls.

This is the guest room," said Dobley. "These panels let down and are really folding beds. Fire persons can be accommodated in this small room." It must be just like a pantry when all the shelves are down," remarked Mrs. Dobley. "From here," said Dobley, "we enter the library and dining room with a winding stairway leading to the roof garden."

"It is just like a Fifth avenue stage," said Mrs. Dobley.
"Except the horses and the driver," said process."

"It is just like a Fitth avenue stage."

Mrs Dobley. "Except the horses and the driver," said Dobley: "but we might have them in an emergency. Back here we have the galley where the janitor, that is, Cicero—"The cook, Miss," said the man bowing, "Where Cicero, the chef, concocts delightful dishes."

"Where Cicero, the chef, concocts delightful dishes."

"Where does this ladder lead to?" said Mrs Dobley, looking down into a dark aperture in the floor.

"The cellar," said Dobley; "the ice box is in the cellar and Cicero on one memorable occasion stoed on the door all night to prevent one of Freshington's guests from going down there to sleep."

"But why doesn't it rock like other boats?" asked Mrs Dobley. "It's just like being on shore. Can't we start it off somehow?"

"The men are coming with the derrick to-morrow," said Cicero apologetically. "That is the only trouble. We do get stuck some time."

"But the feeling of safety in a storm," said Dobley, "is something indescribable. You see a squall coming up but there's never any danger on the Roost. Just run her up You see a squall coming up but there's never any danger on the Roost. Just run her up on the first sund bank and there you are. The way the wind howls in the chimneys during a storm is fascinating.

Just then a whistle blew outside the back door and Mr. Fresbington came alongside in a small boat, fie unloaded several queer packages, a growing plant and a large cake of ice, greeting the Dobleys effusively.

"I didn't know what the place lacked," he explained, "to give it a look of home, Splatter and I puzzled over it, and then the thought occurred to me that the hall looked bare. It wanted a hat rack and an umbrella stand and a rubber plant, I wanted to have 'employed when you came."

quiet little poker game evenings to pass the time. I tell you some people in this world like to hunt trouble."
"How often have you been raided?" asked Dobley sympathetically.
"Three times." said Freshington. "We were giving a little party the last time and it was very embarrassing. We decided to out."

"Where are you are based on the based of a lighthouse, "We've taken the based of a lighthouse, said Freshington, "The bathing is splendid, There's no society, But what do we care?"
"We'll take the boat," said Dobley,
"But I think we'd better change the name,"

"We'll call it the Saints' Rest," said Dobley.

BUILT BY PRAYER ALONE.

A Stone Chapel and Headquarters Being Erected by the Pentecost Band.

Indianapolis, June 15 .- A stone building, 50x70 feet and 20 feet high, with another structure in the rear, 60x36 feet, two stories high and to contain nineteen rooms, is being erected at North New Jersey street between Ohio and New York streets by the prayers of sixty persons in this city and bands of the same organization which are praying in various places in this State, Illinois and Ohio.

The rear structure is nearly completed and the chapel in front is well under way, while enough stone is now on the ground to complete the work. None of the stone was paid for nor did its transportation from the Bedford quarries cost the little band of workers a cent, and it is being hewn and placed in position without the expenditure of money. Three men and a boy are at work with tolerable regularity on the building. When asked how they were progressing

one of them replied: "Oh! we get along all right. The workers are praying this mission up and they will get everything they pray for. Nobody gets any salary. Nobody has anything except it comes by prayer.

The work was undertaken by the Pente-The work was undertaken by the Pentecost Band and is in charge of the Rev. Thomas Nelson, the minister of the little flock. They felt the need of a mission and started out to pray for it. Some of the band thought that a frame church with a frame annex for living rooms for members of the band was about all they should pray for, but Mr. Nelson declared that God could give them stone just as easily as wood, and experience has demonstrated that his faith was not in vain. They began at first to pray for money to buy a lot and it was only a short time before they were able to make the first payment on the site on New Jersey street, which cost \$11000. A quarry man at Bedford heard of the undertaking, and the members say that God put it into his heart to offer them the necessary stone. Then the railroads offered to haul it for them and the excavations were made by members, with Mr. Nelson leading the workers. When the stone arrived they had money on hand, which came through prayer, to pay for having it hauled from the railroad to the site of the proposed building.

But before the work was begun Pentecost bands were sent out and gathered recruits here and there. The new bands subdivided into other bands, and gathered more requited and these subdivided again. The building being erected here is to be their headquarters, and provision is being made in the structure on the rear of the lot for nineteen living rooms for them.

Money comes in every day and is being put aside for the furnishing and to buy such materials as are not given to them. There are three stonemasons in the band and the cost Band and is in charge of the Rev. Thomas

"To course Splatter has pictured it in a high sea with waves coming over the top and curbed gracefully in the wind in a manner that a houseboat could not well assume that a houseboat could not well assume owing to its construction. He has also drawn it as though competing with these racing yachts that you see so far in the rear But the beat itself is now field to a tree down by the shore. Would you like to see it?"

If is not really in order for a visit, said Dobley and all the cushions and things are on the roof airing. But you can get an idea of it."

When Mrs. Dobley saw the Sinners Roost she began to laugh immoderately. The boat looked exactly like a small house, beat looked exactly like a small house, beat looked exactly like a small house, beat work in moderately. The boat looked exactly like a small house, beat looked exactly like a small house, beat work in manner for the side were furnished with small green shutters and two chimneys protruded from the roof.

"Doesn't it look homelike?" said Dobley "Why, why, there's a door bell and a front."

The horse plant, the place lacked, the grow of the know what the place lacked, to give it a look of home. Splatter and I puzzled over it, and then the thought occurred to me that the hall looked bare at wanted a hat rack and an umbrella stand and a rubber plant. I wanted to have thought occurred to me that the hall looked bare it wanted to have thought occurred to me that the hall looked bare it and the structure on the rear of the lot for nipeteen living rooms for them.

Money comes in every day and is being manded to have a two wards are not given to them. There are door, "I've ordered steamer chairs for the roof," which was a helpers. "I've ordered steamer home. I have to leave it." "Why do you leave it?" asked Mrs. Dobley. "I've ordered steamer chairs for the roof, and the exact of the comments as helpers. "I hat to leave it." when we will deliver all the structure on the rear of the lot for nipeteen living comes for them.

Money comes in every day and is bein I hate to leave it." asked Mrs. Dobley.

"I should think it would be just the thing for bachelors."

"Except for those fussy patrol boats," said freshington. "They talk about a man's home being his castle, but not in these days of vice committees. The freedom of the sea? Bah! They come rubbering around looking for roulette wheels just because we had a "You don't know who we're working for."

WE ARE GAINING IN THE WORLD'S

MARKET. THAT'S WHY. Wonderful Development of the Industry Here From a Few Hand-Loom Factories in New England Till Now We're Supplying Our Own Market and Seeking New Ones Abroad.

For the noblest lady on earth we weave Royal velvet for courtly train -To reproduce, with finest brush. Each slender fibre of which once hid

The helpless form of a chrysalid. -Song of the Sak Loom. Almost the poorest woman in this nation

may wear a silk gown in these days, and that, as Minister Wu Ting-fang told the silk merchants of America here some few months ago, is not the case even in China, the home of silken gowns. Never before were women's silk dress materials so cheap as they are now. Never were satins, velvets, plushes, ribbons and sewing silks at so low a price in proportion to quality as at present. Silks, both of domestic and foreign weaving, are being sold in the retail stores in all the principal cities of this country at prices below the cost of manufacturing. Never before have artists tried so zealously in producing the creations which women can make such dreams of so irresistible to the feminine heart

It is all due to the rise of the United States among the silk-weaving nations of the world, a rise so rapid and so irresistible that the two distinguished Swiss manufacturers-one of them the largest in the world-who served on the jury which awarded the Paris Exposition silk prizes were moved in their report to their Government to call attention to the swiftly increasing competition of the American weavers in the markets of the world and to predict nothing but disaster to European competitors from it.

Silk goods of our own manufacture are rapidly monopolizing the domestic market and now are also finding an outlet abroad. No other country, the manufacturers agree, is now so well equipped as ours for the low-priced production of silk goods, so great has been the improvement in power loom making here, and now, though the conditions have not been favorable in the main either to labor or capital in the silk industry in the last two years, American manufacturers are supplying at least 75 per cent, of the silk fabrics in the domestic market and in ribbons are making actually 90 per cent. of the supply. When the silk industry was started in

this country in the early forties it seemed with slik weaving the French. English, Swiss and Italian manufacturers had every advantage over the budding industry. It has been American mechanical genius which has pulled the industry here out of the hole. "The best factory gets the most work, is an axiom in the slik trade and American manufacturers get to work to make theirs." an axion in the silk trade and American silk manufacturers continue in the name of the silk trade and American silk manufacturers continue in the name of the best factories.

In 1875 there were 1,605 looms, and all hand looms at that, in this country. In 1880 there were 3,153 hand looms—double tithe number—and there were also 5,321 power looms, turning out silk fabrics at double speed. In 1800 the number had increased to 20,822 power looms and 1,747 hand looms. Last year, there were 30,000 power looms on broad goods alone and 7,000 more power looms were turning out ribbons. The use of hand looms had dropped till there were only 830 of them, and of these 130 were turning out specialties in narrow trimmings.

The Silk Association of America in its annual report issued a few weeks ago estimated the value of the product of the silk looms of this country in the last year at \$100,000,000. More than five hundred factories were turning out this product in every

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State in the Union between Maine and Delaware. In 1850 a few small factories in Connecticut were turning out the whole product of the industry here and it was valued at less than \$2,000,000.

In New Jersey alone last year there was \$30,000,000 capital invested in the silk business and almost as much in Pennsylvania; 44,250 operatives were employed in the two States, drawing \$13,500,000 in wages, and in the whole country there were nearly \$4,000 operatives who earned more than \$20,000,000. Other weaving industries in which silk is leagely used half as many more men, women and children were employed and half as much capital again was invested.

Yet the silk industry is passing through a crisis just now and its difficulties have been the ill wind which has blown good to the consumers alone. The United States in the last two years has imported one-third of the world's supply of raw silk, but at an increased price, and under the competition of rival mills equipped with highly productive machinery the market for the finished goods has stayed down. That is why silks are cheap here and porsons of moderate incomes benefit thereby, while foreign manufacturers year by year see themselves outbid and outclassed in what was once one of their most profitable markets.

It is these conditions which impressed

It is these conditions which impressed the Swiss manufacturers on the Paris Fr-position silk jury and in their report to the Covernment they made no effort to concer-

the Swiss manufacturers on the Paris Erposition silk jury and in their report to the Government they made no effort to concert their alarm over the competition from across the Atlantic. These are some of the things they say in their report:

To the attentive observer of the commind development of the natiors there are few facts so interesting as the encircus progress of the United States during the least ten years in the domain of textile industry. We may well ask ourselves how old, worrout Europe, divided comparatively in small customs divisions, armed to the teeth and nearly crushed by taxes, will be able to fight in future the young American giant. We have scarcely a doubt as to the final result of the struggle. America will remain victor on the whole line.

The United States to-day counts 75,00,000 in the whole line.

The United States to-day counts 75,00,000 inhabitants. In 1920 there will undoubiedly be 100,000,000. From New York to Sen Frencisco and from New Orleans to Niagans Falls, one zone of customs, within which is absolute free trade; incomparable treasures of the soil, below and on the earth, no standing army which could in any way be considered as a financial burden; no noteworthy direct taxes; no socialistic party with a tendency to veset the present form or government no class hatred against capital, the best public schools, incomparable, rich and independent universities; a working chase highly intelligent and contented, temperate in the use of alcohol; a strict division of labor to the greatest extent, no German festivals (Schuetzenfests and Baengerfeste); no blue (idle) Mondays.

In the face of these conditions who cas still doubt that America will within twenty or thirty years outflank us in every domain? So far we thought that markets But, unfortunately, it seems that even this consolation is going to be taken away from us. Americans lave learned from their European teachers to sell below cost in foreign countries their excess of production and to cover the loss by demanding higher prices